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author appears to accept the conclusion of Professor Lacassagne who maintains that there are more abortions than births. Immediately after this statement comes the following sentence: "The same is true in all countries which are advanced in civilization, in Germany, England, Holland, Italy and America." This is drawing the long bow with a vengeance, for accurate statistics upon this point are well-nigh lacking. The author should also know that the proper measure of infant mortality is not the ratio of number of deaths of infants to the total deaths at all ages, but to the number of births during the previous year.

The most valuable sections of the book are those devoted to a consideration of the relief given to mothers in need throughout France at present, and a summary of the laws of the principal European nations regarding the employment of women before and after confinement.

WM. B. BAILEY.

Yale University.

L'Immigration aux États-Unis et les Lois Fédérales. Par CHARLES SALVY. (Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil des Lois et Arrêts. L. Larose et L. Tenin, Directeurs. 1908.)

A reader of this volume would not need to be assured that it was written by a lawyer. The legal questions involved in exclusion and naturalization are treated ably and dispassionately, and the chapters devoted to the discussion of the immigration of the Chinese and Japanese are satisfactory. It is convenient to find in a short chapter the kernel of the legislation regarding immigration in the countries where such laws are in force. But aside from these sections the American student will find little of value in the book. A considerable portion is devoted to the development and enforcement of our immigration regulations. The economic and social aspects of the problem of immigration in the United States are dismissed in eleven pages in which there is little original. The author is careful to state that he called upon former commissioner Watchorn, and was shown about Ellis Island where he was permitted to watch a court of special inquiry in session. But there is nothing in the book to lead one to suppose that he went outside of Manhattan. His knowledge of the industrial history of this coun-

try is somewhat at fault, as in the case where he attributes the large immigration of the Slavs about 1880 to the demand for laborers in the mines of California.

At the close of the volume is a long list of books and articles upon immigration, but there is little evidence that they were all read. A large proportion of the authorities cited are French. There is no index.

The book may meet some need in France by describing American legislation and practice upon this subject, but the demand for it in this country will probably be limited.

WM. B. B.

Die Einwanderung gebildeter weiblicher Erwerbsbedürftiger nach den Vereinigten Staaten. Von E. C. DITTMAR. (Bielefeld und Leipzig, 1909. Velhagen & Klasing. 1.50 m.)

Mrs. Dittmar, the author of this book, came to this country about thirty years ago. For the first fifteen years of her life here she had a bitter struggle for existence. In 1891 she obtained a position on the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, and two years later was placed in charge of the woman's page of the Sunday edition of this newspaper. She evidently conducted a sort of correspondence bureau, and the letters of enquiry which she received from German immigrants or prospective immigrants with regard to the opportunities for employment in this country prompted the writing of the present volume.

She is frank to say that, however it may have been in the past, the present outlook for educated German women in this country is dark. There may have been a time when the Americans who gained sudden wealth needed cultured foreigners to teach them the fine art of correct living, but now the American gains this experience by foreign travel. The Americans are now on the lookout for the higher positions for themselves, and foreigners are wanted only for the lower grades of work.

The foreign woman thinks that America offers a grand field for her talents. She hears about those who succeed, but not a word is spoken about the thousands who fail. Therefore the necessity for a frank statement. In this country the woman who works